

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th July 1878.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramjivī"	Barāhanagar ...	4,000	
2	"Rajshahye Sambād"	Rajshahye ...	.....
3	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	200	
4	"Arya Pratibhā"	Bhawānīpore ...	.....
5	"Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	.....
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
6	"Culna Prakāsh"	Culna ...	.....
7	"Hindu Lalanā"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
8	"Sahayogī"	Bhawānīpore, Calcutta	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Banga Hitaishī"	Bhawānīpore, Calcutta	.....
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	658	4th July 1878.
11	"Bhārat Sanskārak"	Harinābhi ...	.....	5th ditto.
12	"Bengal Advertiser"	Ditto ...	.....
13	"Bishwa Dūt"	Tāliganj, Calcutta ...	.....	10th ditto.
14	"Bardwan Prachārikā"	Burdwan ...	165	
15	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	.....	9th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	400	7th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	1,168	5th ditto.
18	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	200	10th ditto.
19	"Hindu Hitaishinī"	Dacca ...	300	3rd ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	.....	3rd ditto.
21	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ...	.....	5th ditto.
22	"Pratikār"	Ditto ...	235	5th ditto.
23	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākinīā, Rungpore ...	250	
24	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	516	7th ditto.
25	"Sahachara"	Calcutta ...	.....	8th ditto.
26	"Sambād Bhāskar"	Ditto ...	.....
27	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Ditto ...	5,500	6th ditto.
28	"Soma Prakāsh"	Bhawānīpore, Calcutta	700	8th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
29	"Banga Mitra"	Calcutta ...	4,000	
<i>Daily.</i>				
30	"Sambād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	550	5th to 11th July 1878.
31	"Sambād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	.....	6th, 8th, 9th, 11th & 12th July 1878.
32	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	5th to 11th July 1878.
33	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Arya Mihir"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
35	"Howrah Hitakari"	Bethar, Howrah ...	300	7th July 1878.
36	"Murshidabad Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	.....	5th ditto.
37	"Burrisal Vartābaha"	Burrisal ...	300	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
38	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	400	6th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>				
39	"Akhbār-ul-Akhiār"	Mozufferpore ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	509	10th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
41	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	5th ditto.

POLITICAL.

SAHACHARA,
July 8th, 1878.

1. The *Sahachara* describes some of the petty Rájás in the western part of India as uneducated, and possessing territories not wider in extent than some of the zamindáris in Bengal, yet wielding a power equal to that of the Holkar. The British Resident cannot exercise a proper surveillance over them. The inhabitants are in great distress; the country does not prosper, and occasionally dire oppression is practised there, as in the case of the *Pálitána Thákur*. This may be called the second chapter of the *Púrí* tragedy, and it behoves Government to institute the strictest inquiry and punish the *Thákur* by law. We take upon ourselves to tender a piece of advice for the benefit of India, and that is to absorb into British territory all the petty Rájás of Rájputána, the Panjáb, and Western India, who have long been a curse to India, and have presented a great obstacle to the improvement and advancement of the country.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 4th, 1878.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, referring to the remarks made in its last issue, Circular for the recall of old silver coins. (which appeared in paragraph 2 of the Weekly Report ending 6th July), says, that no notice has been taken of them by the ignorant officers of the Collectorate; though it was clearly pointed out that it was not intended by the Government circular to recall King William IV rupees; for this could not be done, without rescinding the existing law. The *Farakábád* rupees, bearing vernacular inscriptions, are referred to in the circular, as may be seen, by a glance at the orders of the 22nd June, issued by Sir George Couper on the subject.

**MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,**
July 5th, 1878.

3. Referring to the case of Alexander Weston, whose syce died 15 days after several violent blows had been inflicted on him by that gentleman, but who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of *Caddápah*, the *Bhárat Mihir*, after reading a translation of the facts of the case, thinks that the Judge is well read in anatomy and medicine; but cannot undertake to say whether justice or injustice would have been done had he tried the *Púrí Rájá*. Because this offender is not an educated or intelligent person, but, on the contrary, a fool, the Editor prays that he may be pardoned and set free.

**MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,**
July 5th, 1878.

4. The *Murshidábád Pratinidhi*, from the various strange reports that have reached it about the way in which the office of the local *Nizámat* survey is carried on, believes that, if they be correct, business cannot be expected to go on well, and the Deputy Collector will earn a bad reputation. There is frequently a dispute between the Deputy and the Ameens respecting their pay. He hears with regret and surprise that the Deputy sometimes allows two or three months to elapse before he draws up the bills for their salaries, and has them brought from the Collectorate. He is invited to remember how hard it is for men on small salaries not to be paid regularly. They are obliged to borrow in the mafussal, and carry on the expenses of their lodgings; and how hard that is only those know who have experienced it.

**MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.**

5. The *Murshidábád Pratinidhi* acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Press Commissioner, accompanied with the Government order as to telegrams; of which it, however, does not stand in any need, since these can be obtained from the other daily papers. But the Editor would be glad if the reports sent to the English papers, and the weekly report on the spirit of the Native Press, were supplied to the native papers.

6. The *Bhārat Sanskārak* is glad to learn that though Lord Lytton has not sanctioned the formation of a separate corps of native volunteers, he has so far

BHARAT
SANSKARAK,
July 5th, 1878.

Natives as Volunteers.

acquiesced in the spirit of the memorial lately presented by the *Pārsis* of *Punā* as to sanction their enrolment as volunteers among the European troops. Many Bengali youths had applied for permission to join the army, but Government, whether from fear or some other cause, did not accord its assent. We shall ever feel thankful to Lord Lytton's Government for having disregarded the narrow policy of previous administrations, and instilled military ardour into the inhabitants of India. We are moreover extremely pleased to learn that some Bengali youths, after the publication of Lord Lytton's reply to the *Pārsis*, applied to be enrolled in the Volunteer Corps. These youths have our best praises.

7. "Why is our condition so degraded?" is a question, says the *Bhārat Sanskārak*, which can be answered by pointing to the ancient custom of early marriage, and the indiscriminate bestowal of alms.

BHARAT
SANSKARAK.

Cause of the degraded state of the natives.

8. "Do not go to law in a hurry" is a saying, remarks the *Sulabha Samāchār*, which may not please the *vakil bābus*, the *muktiārs*, and the peons, yet to go to law brings one to grief and repentance. Resort to arbitration is recommended; owing to the corruption which prevails among the subordinate officers of the courts.

SULABHA SAMACHARA
July 6th, 1878.

The difficulties and troubles in law.

9. The *Sādhārānī*, referring to the petitions against the Vernacular Press Act, and the communication, dated the 30th May, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Government of India, quotes the following passages from the despatch: "There is no reason to discourage the criticism of officials on Government measures if honest:" and "His Lordship hopes the Vernacular Press will expose and examine genuine grievances instead of publishing mere general denunciations:" and "the publisher's responsibility should correspond to the English law:" and urges upon the Native Editors the necessity of more caution in their writings. We are not to write in the following way, using general language: "Some European officers are partial in their judgments and occasionally exhibit fearful high-handedness; the police are altogether useless: the judicial authorities are in the habit of behaving very badly to witnesses: there are many officers in the Public Works Department who are careless of expenditure: Government shows great dilatoriness in respect of everything in the Education Department"—It would be better if we set out specifically tales of distress thus: "In an ordinary certificate case in the Court of the Judge of Hooghly, the Judge groundlessly suspected a witness of having advised the female plaintiff to insert in her petition something that was false, and kept him in attendance for a week running. A year and a half since, the present head master of Alipore, in Rungpore, officiated temporarily as Deputy Inspector, for which he has not up to this time received his extra allowance, and he cannot easily obtain an answer to his letters." If written in the latter strain, Government could easily put a stop to all such oppression and dilatoriness. We hope therefore that all of us will act up to the instructions of the Secretary of State. We would also impress upon our correspondents the necessity of great caution in sending us news, which should be first carefully inquired into. Lord Cranbrook has by certain modifications lessened the rigour of Act IX, but this would not have been done but for the agitations that were made on the subject.

SADHARANI,
July 7th, 1878.

Lord Cranbrook's despatch on the Press Act.

10. This paper says that very hard times have come upon us; loud lamentations arise from all parts of the country; unheeded, however, by those who are secure

SADHARANI.

The miserable condition of the villages.

in riches, affluence, and comfort. These lamentations arise from the dearth of food and clothing. Let those who have eyes imagine the hardship experienced by the peasant, the fisherman, and the grocer, when one maund of coarse rice sells at Rs. 4, a seer of oil at 7 annas, and vegetable at one anna a seer. The fisherman, after a hard morning's toil, puts into his wife's hand 4 annas. But how far will this go when the wife, an aged mother, and two children are to be provided for? They cannot well do on less than three seers of rice, the price of which is nearly 5 annas. What tears does not the poor mother shed, when she sees her children distressed by hunger! The peasant who, heedless of sun, rain, storm, and tempest, labours uniformly and wears his body away for 12 months in the year, had managed to harvest one hundred maunds of paddy; but to-day hard pressed for food, he stands at the door of the money-lender in a supplicatory posture. The grocer is about to close his shop on account of the many outstanding debts due from his customers, who are not in a position to pay him. Such, then, is the state of the village. People would have commenced to die from starvation, but that last year seasonable showers enabled three-fourths of them to store up some grain; but after six or seven months the stock is nearly gone. It is certain that, if the *aus* crop fails this year, Government will have to provide means whereby to sustain the lives of the poor. Seeing and hearing all this, it must be said that the people cannot refrain themselves, and that wails and lamentations arise from the villages, *Bábus* who have plenty may disregard these things; but the peasant who has to live from hand to mouth, in times of scarcity, has not the means to meet any extra demand, however small, and whatever may be the efforts of his creditors; and it is for this that many of the subjects of the Empress are in durance and may probably be sent to jail. There is no remedy, for the law is rigorous. The Editor gives an abstract of the evidences of a case in which the inhabitants of a place called *Paramba* declared their inability to pay taxes; and when force was attempted to be used snatched away the bills, and beat the clerk and committed other illegal acts. This of course renders them liable to punishment; but might not the law in respect of such cases be made more mild?

SADHARANI,
July 7th, 1878.

11. The Editor of the same paper writes an article on the proceedings adopted during the past week by the assessors under the License Tax Act in some villages in Thana Chandítalá. The fears which were entertained, when the Bill was introduced have been realized. We doubt much whether the village *gomáhstas*, *mandals* and *chaukidárs* will read the law on the present subject: indeed it is doubtful whether they have ever seen it. In the *mafussal*, those who are regarded as men of respectability, and who at certain times are members of *pancháyats*, are most of them about as well read as the *gomáhstas*, and will depend for all they know of the Act upon the construction the assessor puts upon it. It is well known that dealers, whose incomes are less than Rs. 100 a year, are exempted from the tax; but we see that even these are frightened into paying, or fall into the hands of the police. The fear is that those who are exempt may be brought into trouble by the police. They may bring a few vegetables into the market: the police will demand their licenses; and having none to show, they must either bribe the police officer or go into court to prove their non-liability; and how hard this must be on the poor, may be easily understood; and yet assessors and *gomáhstas*, putting this hard construction upon the law, impose taxes lawfully in many cases. A poor cultivator has but one cow, and sells the milk in order to provide himself with salt and oil; he is reckoned in the grade of milkmen. Another cultivator supports himself by the cultivation of rice and hemp. Two cottas of ground near his own house he plants with brinjals, and after using all his family requires, takes the rest to market, and comes within the power of the police

and is obliged to take out a license. Many such instances might be given. The clause "those cultivators whose means of livelihood are obtained from cultivation, are not to pay the license tax," becomes unintelligible; since cultivators carrying the produce of their gardens to the market are to be taxed, no cultivator whatever can be exempt. It is not the practice in this part of the country to stand in a field and sell the crop; all resort to neighbouring markets to sell their vegetables, and many aged and poor take a handfull of vegetables to the market for sale to support a precarious existence, and all these, owing to a want of clearness in the law, and the crooked interpretation of the *gomáshtas, mandals, &c.*, are put to much distress. In addition to this, there are some who are envious enough to report their neighbours' circumstances as better than they really are. There are poor peasants who profess their willingness to give a bribe to the assessor and his subordinates to get off the liability of the tax. These things make the Government appear oppressive.

12. The *Som Prakásha*, after giving a translation in Bengali of the three charges on which Mr. White, the Manager of the Meherpore Concern, was arraigned on Friday, the 5th of July last, before

The Meherpore trial for murder in the High Court.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 8th, 1878.

the High Court, and of the opening speech of Mr. J. D. Bell, Counsel for the prosecution, makes the following remarks: Although there are minor discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses, yet they agree in the main facts. The Manager, Mr. White, killed Munsif Sheikh, and directed his body to be thrown into the river. We do not think it right to offer an opinion on the matter, as the verdict has not yet been given; but we cannot refrain from laying before our readers a few thoughts that came uppermost in our mind on reading the particulars of the case:—1st. It is the earnest desire of our Government to administer strict justice. Though a year has elapsed since the murder occurred, it has at last been brought into the High Court, inasmuch as the least scent of injustice troubles the brains of our rulers. That we do not at all times see justice done must arise either from the mistakes or the prejudices of individual judges and officers. The 2nd thought is the miserable state of the villages in the interior. They are so unprotected and helpless, that a strong person armed with a gun and a sword could easily plunder a whole village; the inhabitants have no means of self-defence. The police station, from which alone help might be expected, is often four or six miles distant; so that a strong man might plunder and go away before information could be conveyed to the police. The further a village is from Calcutta, the worse is its state. This murder of Munsifs Sheikh serves to confirm our statement. Mr. White was a great man, and might do as he pleased; he might fine or even do what Government would not dare to do, viz., make Hindus carry the corpse of a Mussalman. What greater instance of high-handedness is there than this? There are many villages situated in the mofussil in the same state as this village of *Rámdá*. Our Government has not the means of making itself acquainted with all the acts of Messrs. White and Black. They are the Government, the Governor, Commissioner, Judge, Magistrate, and all. Mr. White's case also serves to show what brave and powerful and efficient men villagers are. Let our rulers say what they like; but we know that there are many in the villages in the interior who are in as degraded a state as oxen and asses. Unprincipled men compel them to work as oxen and asses for their own private interests. How long, under English rule, this state of things will continue in the mofussil we cannot tell.

13. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, resuming its remarks on the epidemic fever in Burdwan, says that the want of cleanliness and the ill-condition of the inhabitants

The Burdwan epidemic fever.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1878.

of villages have been reckoned amongst its causes. Although a good many live in a miserable filthy condition in the midst of cowdung and dirt, yet the fever is not confined to such abodes, but seizes the inmates of those houses which are of a superior character also; so that this does not sufficiently account for the existence of the fever. In some cases, as when after a hard day's toil in sun and rain, the peasant returns home to a dinner of coarse rice and vegetables without milk, ghee, or invigorating food, which he cannot afford, or when his clothing is so scant that he scarcely covers his body, these things may account for attacks of fever; and yet why should it now break out in places hitherto free from its ravages.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
July 10th, 1878.

14. The *Grāmvartā Prakāshikā* complains of some *mahājans* being assessed twice or even three times under the License Tax Act for the same articles at

The License Tax. different places. Those who have warehouses in the northern districts of *Rangpore* and *Bográ* for the purchase and sifting of the *mungi* rice have been assessed at sums varying from Rs. 100 to 200 for each warehouse, where the rice is brought not for sale, but for transport to Calcutta, where the tax ought to be imposed. These *mahājans* are known to sell salt in the northern and other districts to meet the incidental expenses of their warehouses; for this they may rightly be taxed, but not surely for the rice both in the place where it is purchased and where it is sold. The incidences of the tax too are very unequal; the intermediate rates between the highest of Rs. 500, and the lowest are Rs. 5, 20, 50, and 100, omitting others that might be adopted, of Rs. 10, 15, 30 and 40. The duty of assessing having been entrusted to persons who do not understand the law, such as the village *pancháyets*, the suffering brought upon the poor is very great. The Editor concludes this article by praising the patience and industry of the Sub-Deputy Collector of Kushtea, Bábu Girindranáth Mukerji, who has just arrived at Comercolly.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

15. This paper says that the Road Cess Act clearly defines the two classes who are to be assessed with the house-tax. Notwithstanding this, great oppression is going on in Kushtea, unknown to the authorities, by the duties connected with assessment being entrusted to ignorant persons, desirous only of pleasing their superiors. The unprotected widow and the poor labourer, the owner of a few utensils and a mat house, have their property seized in default; villages having *hát*s escape, whilst those where no traders exist, and all are poor, are the ones selected for taxation. Appeals to the superior authorities are fruitless, because of the delay occasioned by the papers passing from one to another of the *amlahs*. Great hopes are entertained that Mr. Anderson, Collector of Kushtea, will redress their grievances, as he is known to be kind and compassionate.

EDUCATION.

SAHACHAR,
July 8th, 1878.

16. The *Sahachara* thanks Government for its action in the matter of literary titles to be given for Sanskrita, and Mr. Croft for being the originator of a measure which will prove of universal benefit to the country; as the language was fast falling into neglect by the proposal to make it an optional subject of study in the University course. The Editor desires, however, to make the following observations on the resolution: First, students of the Sanskrita College can obtain titles at their own places of education, and the *tole* pupils can have the same advantage from their institutions. Why then should they come to attend an examination at Calcutta, or why should the *tole* pandits give up their ancient right of granting literary titles and distinctions in Sanskrita? Again, Government will make no distinction between *Bráhmín* and *Sudra* in making these awards; if so, the titles such as *Vidyasagara*, &c., will lose all their grandeur and honor. It may be said

Recent Government resolution on the grant of Sanskrita literary titles.

Bengal should not object, because the same examination as now proposed exists in the Panjáb. To this it may be replied that there is a vast difference in the constitution of the societies of these two provinces. There are now two things which Government ought to do to ensure success to its scheme—1st, to grant some allowance to the Sanskrita students studying at the *toles*; and next, that the *titles* proposed to be given should be bestowed on *Bráhmíns* and *Vaishyas*, and not on *Sudras*. These last may, if necessary, get their titles as before from the college Professor. In conclusion, we would advise Mr. Croft to consult that eminent professor Maheshchandra Nyáyaratna on the subject.

17. The *Dacca Prakásha* endorses the sentiments of the *Sádháraní* as to Government granting some sort of subsistence allowance to students studying at the *toles*.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 7th, 1878.

They are always supported by *their* teachers; but these have gradually become poor; yet in order to keep up the name and reputation of having a number of students, they allow themselves to run into debt. In former times the *tole* pandits derived a handsome income from presents at different ceremonies, and were able to support a large number of students.

18. The *Som Prakásha*, referring to the efforts made to promote the study of Sanskrit literature by giving titles of distinction in the College, says. We doubt whether the measure will bear fruit similar to those of the old *toles*, when the student underwent his examination in the Royal presence, and had not only a title, but a stipend allotted to him; his name was soon known far and wide; he received invitations from men of power and influence, and passed his days in comfort, highly respected by all. The Editor thinks that annual stipends, besides distinctive titles, should be offered.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 8th, 1878.

FAMINE.

19. Under the heading, "Why do famines so repeatedly recur in India," the *Hindu Ranjiká* attributes the fact to the following causes: first, the daily influx of people from various places into India; secondly, the exportation of vast quantities of corn without any proportionate importation; thirdly, no definite measures have been taken for the improvement of agriculture. After referring to the high prices at which food sells, the Editor adds the following as in his estimation constituting some of the causes of famine: the inattention of educated men to the improvement of trade and agriculture. Cultivators are exceedingly ignorant and know nothing of the proper way in which agricultural duties should be carried on. Neither tenants nor landlords seek to improve the productive power of the soil. Indigo and jute cultivation has tended to diminish that of rice. No steps are taken to bring the vast extent of waste lands under cultivation. But the free exportation of grain is regarded as the principal cause of the distress.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
July 3rd, 1878.

20. The *Sangbád Púrnochandrodaya* recommends the following remedies for famines and scarcity of food. The best lands which are now taken up for the cultivation of opium should henceforth be used for rice; the exportation should be limited, and a supply sufficient to meet all demands be kept in the country.

SANGBÁD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
July 9th, 1878.

21. The following appears in the news columns of the *Bishwa Dutta*. There is dearth in Púrí, where the people are in a very low state, very few of the poor being able to provide for two meals a day. The *vakils* can scarcely meet their lodging expenses owing to the paucity of suits. In addition to this, people are dying off from cholera.

BISHWA DUT,
July 10th, 1878.

LOCAL.

BARAT SANSKARAN,
July 5th, 1878.

22. A correspondent, writing to the *Bhārat Sanskārak* from Mymensingh, complains of the great prevalence of small-pox and cholera in that place, where, on account of the great heat, many respectable Europeans and Bengalis were carried off by these dire diseases. Ophthalmia, too, has appeared in a virulent form.

Small-pox, cholera and ophthalmia in Jamalpore.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 8th, 1878.

23. *Gopināth Choudhuri*, writes under date the 22nd ultimo from the *Dābrā* Post Office, station *Kāshiganj*, complaining of the irregularity with which the *Som Prakāsha* is received; in one instance the paper has not been received at all; he hears that it was delivered by the *dāk* peon to a peasant who had gone to a *hāt* near *Kāshiganj*, and this man gave it to another to deliver to the writer; but no trace has as yet been found of the missing paper; letters, too, are treated in the same manner.

Complaint against the Dabra Post Office.

SAHACHAR,
July 8th, 1878.

24. The *Sahachara* notices that the Gya Railway, proposed by Sir George Campbell, has been commenced upon, and Sir Ashley Eden is asked when he will set about the Baraset and Jessore line, proposed by Sir Richard Temple, but stopped on account of the Madras famine. The people of the latter place are deteriorating on account of the inconvenience they suffer in bringing articles to the Calcutta market. Kishanpore, a place on the line, is a principal sugar mart, but has become impoverished. As Sir George Campbell opened out the *Kānānadi*, and Mr. Peile dried up several streams in the Hooghly district; so ought Sir Ashley Eden to do with the *Lauī* and *Suti* streams, which he knows; for the drying up of these has caused much distress to the people. The expense of opening them out will not be great. This and the Baraset Railway are what we ask for without delay. Mr. Eden is an admirer of Louis Napoleon's principles; he and our other administrators should call to mind how many canals, roads, and railways were constructed by that great man.

SADHARANI,
July 7th, 1878.

25. The *Nuddea* correspondent of the *Sādhārani* complains of the want of all water communication in that district; the easiest mode of travelling is by the Eastern Bengal Railway, two of whose stations are conveniently situated, the nearest one being *Madanpur*, the roads approaching to which are in the rains impassable; and the same, if not worse, may be said of the road to the *Kānchrápārā* station. The greatest inconvenience is suffered by railway passengers who, if they chance to miss the morning train, are exposed, not only to the pangs of hunger, as there are no shops at the station, but also to exposure for a whole day. Several applications have been made, but without success, to let the mail trains stop at noon at *Madanpur*. Government and the Eastern Bengal Railway Company should take some compassion on the thousands of people residing round about the place, by making arrangements for the two trains to stop a short while there, and not for two or three minutes only.

Want of river communication in Nuddea, and stoppage of the trains at Madanpur sought for.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 9th, 1878.

26. The *Bardwan Sanjivani* says that the complaint of its correspondent, about the irregularities in the *Kānu* Junction Post Office (which appeared in paragraph 21 of the Weekly Report ending the 15th June), appears to be attended with some good result. The great delay now in the arrival of railway receipts for the *māhājans* prevents them on the one hand from clearing their goods, while on the other they are charged demurrage after 24 hours by the East Indian Railway Company, and this is a source of much expense and inconvenience. The officers of the Post Office have been requested to pay a little attention to this matter.

27. The *Pratikara* complains of the very insufficient number of police-

The insufficiency of police in, and
general state of Goas thana in the
Berhampore division.

men located in thana Goás, under whose juris-
diction there are 207 villages, with only two
head-constables to look after the whole, and

PRATIKARA,
July 5th, 1878.

the work cannot be done efficiently. As instances of this, there was one case where a child was killed by a jackal, and the inquest held three days after, in consequence of no policemen being at the station, when the guardian sent notice of the death of the child. In another case, a delay of five days, for the same reasons as above, occurred in holding an inquest over a boy who was accidentally drowned in a tank in the village of Rájápur under the same thana, where, according to native customs, if there be a corpse in any portion of a house, persons living under the same roof cannot touch food, or even drink water till has been removed, the great hardship and inconvenience experienced by the delay of these two inquests, superadded to the grief of the relatives, can scarcely be imagined. Abundance of rain has fallen, and the reservoirs are full to overflowing, and with this the fear of snakes has increased; many bites from which have been already reported to the police. In addition to all this, cases of riots, thefts, dacoities, and murders are springing up; and it is not to be expected that two policemen will be able to look after 207 villages efficiently. It is believed that the previous Sub-Inspector of Goás resigned, because he found that he could not get through his work satisfactorily to his superiors. The Magistrate and head of the police are entreated to look after the welfare of the people.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 13th July 1878.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Government Bengali Translator.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33
- 34
- 35
- 36
- 37
- 38
- 39
- 40
- 41
- 42
- 43
- 44
- 45
- 46
- 47
- 48
- 49
- 50
- 51
- 52
- 53
- 54
- 55
- 56
- 57
- 58
- 59
- 60
- 61
- 62
- 63
- 64
- 65
- 66
- 67
- 68
- 69
- 70
- 71
- 72
- 73
- 74
- 75
- 76
- 77
- 78
- 79
- 80
- 81
- 82
- 83
- 84
- 85
- 86
- 87
- 88
- 89
- 90
- 91
- 92
- 93
- 94
- 95
- 96
- 97
- 98
- 99
- 100